

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Five Factors Model Theory

Theoretically, personality can be interpreted as a pattern of certain traits and characteristic which are relatively permanent (Feist & Feist, 2008, p. 4). Moreover, they stated that trait is a factor causing differences between individuals in behavior and behavioral stability in various situations. According to McCrae and Costa in Boyle (2008) personality traits develop throughout the childhood years. One of the theories which discuss about personality trait is five factors model theory by McCrae and Costa. Five factor model (FFM) of personality is an empirical generalization about the covariation of personality traits (John, 2008, P. 159). The five factors model personality is a hierarchical organization of personality traits in terms of five basic dimensions: extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience (McCrae and John in workplacebullying.org). Boyle (2008) stated that as a hierarchical model, the FFM potentially provides a useful structure for understanding the organization of personality construct, at least within the normal trait sphere.

McCrae and John stated that the FFM is a version of trait theory, a view of the world that sees the essence of human nature in individual differences (As cited in workplacebullying.org). McCrae and Costa divided five factors model of personality into five categories: Extraversion, Neuroticism, Openness,

Agreeableness, and Conscientious (Mc Crae and Costa in Feist&Feist, 2006, p. 416). Each of categories consists of high scores and low score which reflected kinds of traits that a person has.

- a) Extraversion is the degree to which energy is directed, person with extraversion directs their energy to the outward (McCrae and Costa in Pastorino and Portillo, 2009, P.593). It represents assertive, exuberant activity in the social world versus a tendency to be quite, withdrawn and disengaged (McCrae and Costa in Johnson, 2010). Moreover, McCrae and Costa mention that in the high score of extraversion, person has personality traits such as affectionate, joiner, talkative, fun loving, active, and passionate (McCrae and Costa in Feist & Feist, 2006, p. 416). On the other hand, person with low scores extraversion has personality traits such as reserved, loner, quite, sober, passive, and unfeeling.
- b) Neuroticism is often associated with emotional stability (McCrae and Costa in Pastorino and Portillo, 2009, P.593). Person with high neuroticism has personality traits such as anxious, temperamental, self-pitying, self-conscious, emotional, and vulnerable. Meanwhile, person with low neuroticism has personality traits such as calm, even-tempered, self-satisfied, comfortable, unmentionable, and hardy (McCrae and Costa in Feist & Feist, 2006, p. 416).
- c) Openness to experience distinguishes people who prefer variety from those who have a need for closure and who gain comfort in

their association with familiar people and things (McCrae and Costa in Feist & Feist, 2006, p. 417). Person with high openness has personality traits such as imaginative, creative, original, prefers variety, curious, and liberal. In contrast, person with low openness has personality traits such as down-to-earth, uncreative, conventional, prefer routine, uncurious, and conservative.

- d) Agreeableness distinguishes soft-hearted people from ruthless ones (McCrae and Costa in Feist & Feist, 2006, p. 417). McCrae and Costa stated that person with high agreeableness has personality traits such as softhearted, trusting, generous, acquiescent, lenient, and good-natured. Meanwhile, person with low agreeableness has personality traits such as ruthless, suspicious, stingy, antagonistic, critical, and irritable (McCrae and Costa in Feist & Feist, 2006, p. 416).
- e) Conscientiousness is the degree to which one is aware of and attentive to other people and or the details of a task outward (McCrae and Costa in Pastorino and Portillo, 2009, P.593). a person with high conscientiousness has personality traits such as conscientious, hardworking, well-organized, punctual, ambitious, and persevering. In contrast, a person with low conscientiousness has personality traits such as negligent, lazy, disorganized, late, aimless, and quitting (McCrae and Costa in Feist & Feist, 2006, p. 416).

2.2 Jung`s Psychoanalysis

In order to understand Jung`s theories, it is essential to look his relation with Freud and Adler because Jung`s theories cannot be separated from the influence of Freud and Adler`s theory (Mattoon, 1981, p. 6). When Freud`s *Interpretation of Dreams* was published in 1900, Jung realized the book`s potential for explaining the mechanism of repression (Jung in Mattoon, 1981, p. 9). He expresses his thanks for the book but questioning Freud`s theory that repressed contents are invariably rooted in sexual traumas. Through their letters and meetings Jung became increasingly aware that the held conceptions that differed from Freud`s (Jung in Mattoon, 1981, p. 9). Jung and other physiologist did not agree with the views of Freud and said that apart from libido, social relationships are also responsible for the personality of a person (as cited in A. Shafee, 2016). For Freud, all behaviors are motivated. No chance or accidental happenings cause behavior, all acts are determined by motives (Richard in A. Shafee, 2016). In attempting to comprehend the development and structure of the mind, Freud emphasized early childhood and seemed to consider development to stop with adolescence (Freud in Mattoon, 1981, p. 11). In contrast, to Jung development was lifelong. Indeed, as he grew older, he became increasingly interested in the development occurring during the second half of life.

Although Alfred Adler, like Jung, differentiated himself from Freud, his theories differed largely from Jung`s but the commonalities in their work have received little attention (Mattoon, 1981, p. 15). Jung developed the general

concept through his work on the Word Association Test and in his clinical studies, Consequently, Jung has been incorrectly credited with one of Adler's major concept: the inferiority complex, the response of a person to his bodily (organ) defects (Jung in Mattoon, 1981, p. 15). Another similarity between Jung's and Adler's theories is the concept of purposiveness. Adler's theory of neurosis was based on the idea that psychic life is future-oriented: that is, symptoms appear as the means to various goals (Adler in Mattoon, 1981, p. 15). Jung shared Adler's view that psychic life is purposive but he stressed the healthy, constructive nature of more than their neurotic qualities (Jung in Mattoon, 1981, p. 16).

After parting from Freud, Jung was deeply distressed over the break; indeed, many years elapsed before he could achieve a significant degree of objectivity about it (Jung in Mattoon, 1981, p. 53). Moreover, in trying to analyze the reasons for it, he devoted a great deal of thought to the quarrel between Freud and Alfred Adler. Adler's disagreement with Freud arose over the etiology of neurosis. To Freud, the origin was sexual conflict (Freud in Mattoon, 1981, p. 53). Meanwhile, to Adler the origins lay in the individual's relation to society and, especially, in the will of power (Adler in Mattoon, 1981, p. 53). Jung hypothesized that their differences must lie in different ways of perceiving the world. Moreover, Jung stated that this difference indicated two basic and conflicting perpetual modes which later he labeled them as attitudes of introversion and extraversion (Jung in Mattoon, 1981, p. 53). Jung identified Freud as extraverted where the basic formula of Freud is sexuality which expresses the strongest relation between subject and object. Meanwhile, Jung

identified Adler as introverted where the basic formula of him is the power of subject which secures him most effectively against the object and guarantees him an impregnable isolation that abolishes all relationships (Jung in Mattoon, 1981, p. 54).

One of the best known of Jung`s theories, and the one which has had the greatest impact upon academic psychology is that of the attitude types: introversion and extraversion (Mattoon, 1981, p.15). He identified several dimensions that combine variously to create what he called personality types (Jung in Mattoon, 1981, p. 53). These dimensions are *attitudes – extraversion and Introversion and function – sensation, intuition, thinking, and feeling*. Jung was the first to define introversion and extraversion in a psychological context (as cited in A. Shafee, 2016). Jung describes the introvert is focused on the internal world of reflection, dreaming, and vision. They found to be always thoughtful and insightful and do not like to join in the activities of other. Moreover, Jung in A. Shafee (2016) stated that the extravert is focused on the outside world of object, sensory perception and action. Recently, academic psychologist have been paying more attention to Jung`s theory of personality type because his theory are having an increased influence on other theorists and on lay people who look to psychology for help in understanding their subjective world (Mattoon, 1981, p. 15).

2.2.1 The Attitudes

The attitude is defined as a predisposition to act and react in characteristic direction (Jung in Fiest & Fiest, 2006, p. 115). Jung stated that there is one attitude whether extroversion or introversion which will be dominant in person's behavior, thought, and feelings (Jung in Mattoon, 1981, p.53). However, both attitudes are potentially presented in a person. Eysenck stated that a person is never purely in one type, there is nothing purely introvert or extrovert, it is just that dominant in a person is whether the nature of extravert or introvert (Eysenck in Lestari, 2008)

2.2.1.1 Extraversion

Extraversion is the attitude distinguished by the turning outward psychic energy (Jung in Fiest & Fiest, 2006, p. 116). It is characterized by a flow of psychic energy toward the outer world, an interest in event, people, and things. The orientation of extraverted is determined by objective reality and far away from the subjective. The extraverted trust what is received from outside worlds, and is similarly disinclined to submit personal motives to critical examination (Jung in Sharp, 1987, p.37). They are easy to adapt with the environment. The extraverted are usually sociable, enthusiastic and optimistic. Jung Believed the sign of extroversion could be seen in very early period. He stated that it could be seen in the phase of childhood (Jung in Sharp, 1987, p.37). Moreover, He stated that the early sign of extraversion in a child is his quick adaptation to the environment and the extraordinary attention he gives to objects

Even though the extraverts are sociable, and has capability to adapt quickly but they are tend to be superficial, afraid of inner world, dependent on making a good impression, and unwilling to be alone.

2.2.1.2 Introversion

In contrast to extraversion, introversion is the turning inward of psychic energy with an orientation toward the subjective (Jung in Fiest & Fiest, 2006, p. 116). The concentration of introversion is on subjective factors and inner response. Introverted are tuned in to their inner world with all its biases, fantasies, dreams, and individualized perception. They prefer his or her own thought to conversation with others and, consequently, enjoys being alone. An introverted is likely to be clumsy in a social situation, perhaps too outspoken or ridiculously polite, and may be over conscientious, pessimistic, and critical. The signs of introversion in children are reflective, thoughtful manner, marked shyness and even fear of unknown object.

2.2.2 Function

Both introversion and extraversion can combine with any one or more of four functions (Jung in Fiest and Fiest, 2006, p. 117). The four functions are thinking, sensing, feeling, and intuiting.

2.2.2.1 Thinking

Thinking is the function that categorizes and assigns meanings to the elements perceived. There is no relation between thinking function to the

intelligence of a person (Jung in Sharp, 1987, p. 44). It is simply of a process or chain of the idea.

The thinking of the extraverted person serves to put order into the external world. The person's interest is in the result, not in the idea behind it (Jung in Mattoon, 1981, p. 63). Pragmatic politicians, who are concerned more with findings ways to reach their goals than with the goals themselves, are likely to be extraverted thinking types. Objective data which transmitted by sense perception is characteristic of extraversion with thinking type (Jung in Sharp, 1987, p. 44). People with extraversion thinking types are oriented on concrete thought (Jung in Feist & Feist, 2006, p. 118). Their idea based on the objective fact. However, they may use abstract idea if this idea has been transmitted by their parents or teachers. Their concrete thoughts create system of rules, principle, and ideal which will become a strong moral code for them.

The thinking of an introvert makes the person interested in the abstraction, principles, and putting order into the bases on which one act, that is, defining goals. Introversion with thinking type is oriented to their internal meaning which they bring, their thinking do not based on the objective fact (Jung in Feist & Feist, 2006, p. 118).

2.2.2.2 Feeling

Feeling is the function that evaluates the object, determines whether it is desirable or undesirable and its degree of importance. It is the process of evaluating an idea or an event (Jung in Feist & Feist, 2006, p. 118).

An extraverted person with a dominant feeling function places a high value on harmonious interpersonal relations, serves them by being aware of what is happening to other people, thus is perceived as warm. They use objective data to make evaluation. Creating and maintaining friendly and peaceful condition in their environment becomes one of the characteristic of extraverted feeling type (Jung in Sharp, 1987, p. 49). Characteristics of extraverted feeling type are they have a quick response towards the situation and they also readily sacrifice themselves for other (Jung in Sharp, 1987, p. 75). They are friendly and they can make friends easily, even with new people that they never meet before (Jung in Sharp, 1987, p. 75).

An introvert the feeling function may give an impression of coldness because the person is undemonstrative. Subjective perception becomes an orientation to determine the value of judgment (Jung in Feist & Feist, 2006, p. 118). They tend to focus on the effect of objective reality than to the object itself. Then, the effect of objective reality will create an image which they will manifest it as value.

2.2.2.3 Sensation

Sensation is the function by which one perceive-ascertains-that something exist. A person with dominant sensation is interested in fact and things. This function receives physical stimuli and transmits them to perceptual consciousness (Jung in Feist & Feist, 2006, p. 119). Physical stimuli is not always identical with this function but it is the individual's perception of sensory impulse.

In an extraverted person, sensation functions to make objects the important elements. The extravert with dominant sensation is likely, for example, to notice and remember everything in a room, and to take delight in material things, perhaps because of their beauty and orderliness. Objective reality is the orientation of extraverted sensing type (Jung in Sharp, 1987, p. 54). When they get physical stimuli, their focus is on the object than the effect.

In introverted persons, sensation functions to make the effect of objects more important than the objects themselves, for example, a favorite color arouses a subjective emotion, such as joy and sadness. In sensing objective phenomena, introverted sensing type give their subjective interpretation to describe objective phenomena (Jung in Feist & Feist, 2006, p. 119). Not only give their subjective interpretation, but they also can communicate the meaning of their interpretation with others. Moreover, introversion with sensing type has an ability to show their subjective interpretation through painting or writing.

2.2.2.4 Intuiting

Intuiting tells what the possibilities are; it sees around corners and produces hunches. Persons with dominant intuition sometimes feel that their perceptions are considered by other people to be inferior because it is difficult to specify the source of intuitions.

An extraverted person who has dominant intuition enjoys anything new in the outer environment, is imaginative and innovative, and may become completely absorbed in a project for a time (Jung in Mattoon, 1981, p. 63).

Characteristic of extraverted intuiting type is their intuition directed to and conditioned by external object such as things and other people (Jung in Sharp, 1987, p.58). They tend to lookout for new opportunities and new fields to subdue.

An introverted person with intuition as the dominant function is concerned with the dark background of experiences: the subjective and strange (Jung in Mattoon, 1981, p. 63). Their intuition is directed to the content of the unconscious.

2.3 Plot

Plot is the sequence of event which is showing by characters in action (Lukens as cited in Tomlinson, 2002, p.30). It is the way in which event are arranged in the story. There are four primary types of plot such as cumulative, linear, episodic, and circular (Anderson 2002, p.30). Cumulative plot contains repetition of phrases, sentences, or events with one new aspect added with each repetition. It is most often found in traditional literature and pattern books. Linear plots are plot which constructed logically, it is can be found in realistic fiction and fantasy. Episodic plots contain the same character and setting, there is no central problem which appeared in the book. It is found in easy-to-read-books. The last is circular plot. This plot similar with linear plot but the end of the story shows that the characters are in the same situation as when the story started.

Structure of plot can be divided into exposition, raising action, climax, falling action, and resolution. Exposition is the introduction of the story. In this stage the narrator tells about what has happened before the story started. It

presents character, setting, and situation in which character are involved. Raising action is stage where conflicts begin to happen, not the biggest conflict but it starts with the little conflicts which appeared to character. These conflicts will lead to the biggest conflict in climax stage. Climax is top of the conflict. It is the most intense and exciting stage in plot of the story. Falling action occurs after the climax. It is the slowing down of the action. Resolution is the part of the story which the problem of the story is all resolved.

2.4 Double Act Novel

Double Act is a novel which written by Jacqueline Wilson. This novel is about identical twin named Ruby and Garnet. They are 10 years old and their mother has passed away 3 years ago. They live with their father and grandmother. As identical twin, they always being together and use the same clothes, and has same hairstyles. Everything is going fine before the coming of Rose, a girlfriend of their father. Their father decides to resign from his job and move to a village and send their grandmother to sheltered housing to have a new life by opening bookshop in that village with Rose. Ruby and garnet really hate Rose because this all happens because of her.

Ruby and Garnet speak and do the same thing to Rose for showing that they really hate rose. They believe that as twin, they have to be the same not only their thinking but also their feeling and doing. They promise that they will be together forever.

One day Ruby sees an advertisement in television about Marnock Heights boarding school. She really wants to school on that place because that school has big theater. Ruby`s dream is want to be an actress so she ask her father to let her and Garnet to school in Marnock Heights. After sending a letter to Marnock Heights, they went to that school to get a test and interview to reach scholarship which offered by Miss Jeffrey as a headmaster of Marnock Heights. However, the scholarship is only for one person. Ruby convinces Garnet that they will get the scholarship because they are twin and they will never be apart. The result shows that only Garnet who pass the exam and get the scholarship. This makes Ruby really jealous and broke the twinship with Garnet.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

This study uses five factor model theories by McCrae and Costa to identify personality traits of Ruby and Garnet in *Double Act* novel. Through their personality traits, the study analyses their personality types by using personality types theory of Carl Jung. This theory analyses attitude and function of Ruby and Garnet which reflected from their personality traits. The analysis will be taken from narration perspective of Ruby and Garnet.